

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET, WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

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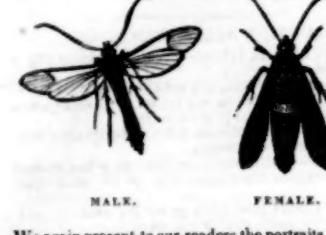
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AGRICULTURE.

PEACH TREE BORERS.



MALE.

FEMALE.

We again present to our readers the portraits of the flies that produce the worm which is so destructive to the roots of the peach tree. These figures are a present from Dr. Harris of Cambridge. They are male and female.

The female usually deposits her eggs at the root of the tree—but they are often found in the gum that issues from the body and limbs, caused by wounds in the bark. She has no set time for laying her eggs, as the mother of the apple tree borer has, but continues, in the summer months, to deposit them as fast as she can get ready.

Accordingly you will find, on digging about the roots, worms of all sizes, from one eighth of an inch to an inch long. The flies you will find about the trees at this time, and if you catch one you can compare it with our portrait.

In former years we spent much time in cutting out these worms from the roots, where they work in the bark only, but we came to the conclusion that our knife was quite as injurious to the roots as the worms were, and we have resorted to other modes of destruction. But as prevention is preferable to cure we would remind our readers of what we have before urged, to keep the fly away.

Asches of all kinds placed around the trunk of the tree, and piled up against it, have a tendency to keep off the fly. Lime also is good; and piled up about the trunk is much better than manure, or grass, or weeds. There may be various other articles that would tend to keep the fly from the tree, but no grass or weeds should be permitted to grow there, for they form too good a nest for her eggs.

As to remedies to be applied after the worms have buried themselves in the roots, we think scaling salts, or water, decidedly preferable to the knife. A tree as large round as your ankle will bear a whole paif of scaling salts at one time. This article may not reach every worm, enough to kill him; but you will consider that the worms never breed at the root, or while they are worms, but he never succeeded in his attempt to induce our best scholars to alter the orthography of our language.

We agree to write *Plowman* for Ploughman as soon as our friend succeeds in converting the majority of our readers to his system of spelling. [Editor.]

POTATO PROSPECT.

CITY OF ROXBURY, 3
July 19, 1846.

Mr. Editor.—Dear Sir: I perceive that some of the public journals announce that the potato malady has again appeared in the State of New York. This is a calamity far more to be lamented by our Irish friends than the death of the Pope; for it seems that they actually enjoyed the high satisfaction of kissing his toes nine days of death, and this with a high relish; but a rotten potato can hardly be tolerated for a moment. I have personally inspected fields and have received information from sources not to be questioned respecting the present prospect of a favorable crop of that important vegetable, throughout our Commonwealth, the proper means of joy and grief of the poor mass of us, the Catholic population may say that the potato fields are unusually promising; and that all may with confidence lean on this staff of life for a year to come. With due respect, your ob. servt.

JOS. HARRINGTON.

HOW TO SPELL THE WORD PLOUGH.

Mr. Editor:—With due respect I request that you will in all future copies of your paper write its title *PLOUGH*.

My reasons are—

First.—Plow both noun and verb is the original in our orthography. By having access to a copy of the English Bible printed in England A. D. 1611, I have found this fact fully substantiated. The earliest date of the word being written *Plough* that I can find on record is 1801; and then it was so written only as a noun, "that putteth his hand to the plough—do not fit" &c. Lev. ix. 62. While *Plow* as a verb still retained its true orthography—*that Ploweth* should *Plow in hope*" 1 Cor. ix. 10. This circumstance led me to examine the Greek word from whence the word *Plow* is translated. And I found *Arotroto*, *Ploweth*, was from the ancient Arotro. *Plow*.

Secondly.—This orthography harmonizes with the pronunciation, and in this respect agrees with the *closed* tendency of the language.

Thirdly.—*Plow*, both noun and verb, agrees with good authors. See Noah Webster's Primary School Dictionary, Elementary Spelling book, pages 54 and 55, and the commendations of those books. Yours, JOSEPH WHEET.

Now correct your title, and I will encourage your paper. While I am selling books; I can, perhaps, obtain some new subscribers for your *Plowman*.

With the aid of our correspondent we might shorten our language in numerous instances. He makes use of the letter U to express what others do with three letters (y o u)—only think what a saving is made—two thirds at least.

Again he spells the word *still* with one l; and the word *allowed* with like economy. A greater saving of labor may be made. For instance—*I* & *I*—How concise! Some would say—*you and I are one*—requesting nearly three times as many marks. Mr. Noah Webster at one time introduced much confusion into schools with his school books, but he never succeeded in his attempt to induce our best scholars to alter the orthography of our language.

We agree to write *Plowman* for Ploughman as soon as our friend succeeds in converting the majority of our readers to his system of spelling. [Editor.]

APHIDES, OR PLANT LICE.

In speaking of the Canker Worm, we mentioned that many apple trees had been attacked by Lice. These vermin prove more destructive than was at first apprehended. They attack the fresh meat of the tree. On Saturday morning, the injured side, a man went hunting, and a camp went a hunting. It was fly-brown in color, suffered in the country side, the flies were fly-brown in the flies of the trees.

Letters from the President, and the Senate, of justice of the Supreme Court, on the 27th July, when he expired. T. S. Williams, of the Supreme Court, when his present Charles K. Gardner, at Washington city, Robert R. Royer, of Pennsylvania, to the service of the United States, for the provisions of the United

States, for the part of that place, reported, early night, 3d inst., in King George county, to the hills in the mountains, though the more fortunate. A few hours after he was shot, he was gored by a few girdling the tree.

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COLD WATER. We are, who were at Hotel, at Dorchester, still the hotel, and near the docks, free from it, however, had hardly been used. It was shot, and it was said he was gored by a few girdling the tree.

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SLUGS ON POTATO VINES. Mr. Editor: I send you enclosed in a box, what I believe to be the cause of disease in potatoes. You will find the grub in all stages from egg up to large size. The appearance of disease has just commenced. If this is the true cause, will give you further description of ravages. Respectfully yours.

THOS. M. ANDREWS, Hallowell, July 16, 1846.

We have received the box named by our correspondent with a potato vine enclosed, on which were numerous grubs of the slug family. They much resemble the slug that we find on the leaf of the tree.

They are very short lived, and must necessarily deposit its eggs very soon after its metamorphosis, and therefore cannot lay them on the leaves which are to appear next year. The leaf appears to originate on the leaf, and whether the maggot above noticed has any agency in their production, we are not sufficiently well informed in natural history to decide. The leaf, however, does not find its food on the leaf on which the leaf is found, though that is apparently the fact; neither is it possible that the leaf can move far from the place where the egg was deposited. We think they are deposited on the leaves which are to appear next year. The leaf appears to originate on the leaf, and whether the maggot above noticed has any agency in their production, we are not sufficiently well informed in natural history to decide. 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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1846.

WHILM BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

THE BRITISH CORN LAWS.

Well, the much talked of corn law tax is at length repealed, and foreign corn is to be admitted into British ports almost duty free! What then? Why *free trade*, as soon as our own government comes to the conclusion that by breaking down our own systems we can export enough grain to pay for an increased importation of foreign goods.

Some of our American sages have been warning us that a low English duty on imported grain would not help the American farmer because wheat and other English grains are grown on the European continent at a cheaper rate than we can afford it, even when the land costs us but one dollar and a quarter per acre. *Labor* is so cheap there, and the transportation to market is so much lower than from the United States as to enable those farmers to under sell us in the British market.

And we all know, that is all of us who are old enough to recollect what took place nine years ago, that wheat in large quantities was actually imported from the Mediterranean. At that time it was purchased for thirty-seven cents a bushel; a price that will not repay the cost of production here, and carrying to the seaboard, saying nothing about the rent or use of the soil.

Mr. Peet has laid his political eggs and politically died; but his system will continue, not for our benefit, but for the benefit of the British poor. Bread will be cheaper in England, but our market will not be improved. The events of this very month show it. The corn laws are repealed, and we have been expecting this for a long time, sending out cargoes and cargoes to England,—yet the price here is lower than it has been for twenty years. Will free trade in grain help the American farmer? A duty of twenty-five cents on wheat, to check importation, will aid the grower of wheat much more.

We still hope the Senate will not feel obliged to forgo its own opinion and adopt that of the Secretary from Mississippi. We hope the President has not the power to purchase votes in the Senate. We are fully persuaded that apart from executive influence the new tariff cannot become a law. Public sentiment is becoming stronger and stronger in favor of the operation of the tariff of 1842. In New England ten to one of our intelligent people are opposed to a measure that would induce us to import more than we can fairly pay for; while the new scheme is based on a hope of increased importations of British goods.

We know that many of our partisan papers have been advocates of a change of policy, and have complained of the unequal operation of the present tariff. But for two years past they have not been sustained by their old patrons. And we are pleased that a number of them speak in milder terms of the tariff of 1842 since they find what we may have to swallow as a substitute. They have been with the loudest acclamations.

DEATH OF CAPT. PAGE, U. S. ARMY. It is with sincere regret (says the St. Louis Reporter of the 13th inst.) that we are called on to announce the death of Capt. John Page, of the U. S. 4th Infantry, lately wounded in Texas. He died yesterday morning, at half-past three o'clock, on board the steamer Missouri, bound for that port. His remains were interred at Springfield, in the Roman Catholic cemetery, on the 15th July, 1842. He was a Bishop of India; had been received Cardinal in *proteo* on the 23rd December, 1839, and proclaimed on the 14th December 1840.

“Sir, if anything could have induced me to re-
decide on the part of the House prematurely
terminating the existence of the existing
tariff, it was the arrival of the Marquis of
Ormonde, Lord of the Admiralty, and the
Marquis of Clarendon; Board of Trade, Earl of
Clarendon; Board of Control, Sir John Hobhouse; Admir-
alty Secretary for Ireland, Mr Labouchere; Admir-
alty, Earl of Arundel.

Not of the Cabinet. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
Earl of Bessborough; Commander-in-Chief, Duke of
Wellington; Master General of Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesey.

The corn bill had passed the House of Lords, and
had become a law; the Peel Ministry had done
the same in the House of Commons on the Irish
coast bill, and had resigned; and a new Whig Cab-
inet had been formed, with Lord John Russell at its head.

The Hibernia arrived out on the 29th ult., twelve
days from Boston, with the news of the settlement
of the Oregon question. This was received with
general satisfaction, and the speeches in Parliament
and comments of the press show that war would
have been as unpalatable in England as in America.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—Sir Robert Peel,
upon announcing to the House of Commons his re-
solution to call in the Corn Laws, said, “It is a
fact of his administration, concluding with a notice of
the settlement of the Oregon difficulties. We give
this portion of his speech.

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THE SEAS AND THE CROPS. We have
little further to add to the gratifying report which
appeared on this subject in our last publication.

From all quarters of these Kingdoms, the ac-
counts are of a pleasing and satisfactory character.

Wheat promises to be early and abundant. Oats,
rye, and barley look well, and are equally encouraging,

the former having recovered from the effects of the late drought, by the copious
rains which have fallen during the last week or two.

As we mentioned in our last paper, there
is no further intelligence respecting the future
of the potato crop—partial failures are
to be expected, but the yield will be less than
was anticipated in that there is just reason
to expect, during the next season, a plentiful
supply of this most valuable and necessary es-
sential.

STEAMERS FOR THE RIO GRANDE. We un-
derstand that Captain J. A. Payne, of the Quar-
termaster's Department, has been appointed com-
mander of the two steamers the Rio Grande and
the Mesas, to be used in the operations of the
United States government, the two in-
steamers De Rosset and Mary Summers. They are
to be fitted up with all possible despatch, and
will proceed at once to New Orleans to be
employed as transports on the Rio Grande, and
at such other points as the government service
may require. These boats have been engaged
in the Savannah River trade, are of light
draught, and admirably adapted for the pur-
pose for which they have been procured. The sum-
mers have been purchased from the old Steamboat company for \$20,000, and
the De Rosset from G. B. Lamar, Esq., for
\$25,000, repairs included. [Savannah Repub-
lican.]

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM. We learn that
on Friday evening the towns of Worcester, Mass.,
Brooks, and Lancaster, in Waldo County, Maine,
were visited by a terrible tornado and hail storm,
which prostrated several buildings, with orchards,
fences, &c., and almost totally destroyed the
crops which were growing within the limits of a
mile in width.

SLAVES CAPTURED. The British sloop of
war *Mutine*, Com. Crawford, it is stated, has
lately captured three slaves, one of which was a
large vessel of 300 tons, now on her way to
the Cape in charge of an officer—making in all,
during the last year ten vessels engaged in
slave trade, captured by the *Mutine*. [N. O.
Cronicle.]

REV. E. M. WELLS, Episcopal City Missionary in
this city, has held 253 services during the past year;
has made 1641 parochial visits; and distributed over
828 occasions for food, fuel, clothing, rent, and necessaries in sickness, \$896.89. He has baptised 47,
married 6, and buried 37. His congregation have
contributed of their slender means, for missions and
other religious purposes, \$267.

WHAT THE BOYS SAY. The New York Even-
ing Post gives the following conclusion of a dialogue
on Oregon between two boys in the Boy's Room:

“Bill, I guess we've got it to the English
this time. We offered 'em \$44 once for Oregon
and they would take it, and now they've got to
take 49!”

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania learns that
Commodore Conner, now commanding our
Squadron in the Gulf, is decidedly opposed to
making an attack upon the Fortress of San
Juan—although Commodore Stewart, with the
President and the Cabinet, are presumed to be
highly favorable to it.

THE CROPS. The Wheeling (Va.) Times
says—“We are blest with the best kind of rain
weather, for which we trust our farmers are
very thankful. A few days more like the three
last, and the immense wheat crop of this region
will be all gathered.”

THE WEATHER. The Savannah Republican of
Saturday last says the thermometer the day
before ranged at 65 to 68° Fahrenheit, the rain
fell in torrents, and fires were as comfortable as
they were common. Fires for comfort at Savan-
nah mid-summer are called for.

The steamer Genil, which was blown up and
burnt on the coast of Cuba a few weeks since,
had on board \$50,000 in specie, all of which was
lost. The vessel herself is said to be
worth near \$100,000.

JOSEPH Seward, of this city, was fined \$15
and costs, for driving fast in the streets of
Cambridge. The City Marshall of Cambridge
is determined to put a stop to racing in the
streets.

RATTLESNAKE. A rattlesnake, five feet long,
with nine rattles, and supposed to be
about two years old, was killed on the Lyndfield
road, on Tuesday afternoon, by Mr. Thomas
Nourse, of the Mansion House.

LATEST FROM POINT ISABEL.—The steamer
Telegraph arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst.
from Point Isabel, with dates to the 10th. The ad-
vices from the army are without general interest.—
The steamer Telegraph has been purchased by govern-
ment for \$28,000.

STEAMER NEPTUNE ASHORE. The steamer
Neptune, Captain Townsend, from Providence for
New York, went ashore on Wednesday night, about
three miles this side of Newport, in a thick fog, and
was high and dry this morning. The passengers
landed at Newport.

A LUCKY BLACKSMITH.—A blacksmith, living
in Franklin county, Pa., has just come into possession
of an estate left him by a deceased uncle in London,
valued at one million of dollars.

RUM, &c. Sophia Robb, whose death was pub-
lished on Tuesday, has been in the House of Cor-
rection 29 times for drunkenness and profligacy.—
She was 30 years old.

THE PARK STREET CHURCH, in this city, have
invited the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, of Boston,
to become colleague pastor with Rev. Silas
Aiken.

ADJOURNMENT. Both Houses of Congress
have voted to adjourn on the tenth of August.

MILAN, June 30. The election of Pope was

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER CAMBRIA

Arrived at this port from Liverpool on Friday
noon, July 17th. The Great Western has since
arrived at New York with three days later news
from England.

The Cambria brought 122 passengers.

THE NEW MINISTRY. The London papers of
the 2d contain lists of the new Cabinet. It is as follows:

Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham; President of
the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne; Lord Grey Privy
Seal, Earl of Minto; Home Office, Sir George Grey;
Foreign Office, First Lord Palmerston; Colonial Office,
Sir Wood; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Charles
Wood; Under-Secretary General, Mr. George Grey; Woods
and Forests, Viscount Morpeth; Postmaster General,
Sir Edward Gibbons; Board of Trade, Earl of
Clarendon; Board of Control, Sir John Hobhouse; Admir-
alty, Earl of Arundel.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Bessborough;

Commander-in-Chief, Duke of Wellington;

Master General of Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesey.

The Cambria brought 122 passengers.

THE BRITISH CORN LAWS.

Well, the much talked of corn law tax is at length
repealed, and foreign corn is to be admitted into
British ports almost duty free! What then? Why
free trade, as soon as our own government comes to
the conclusion that by breaking down our own sys-
tems we can export enough grain to pay for an
increased importation of foreign goods.

Some of our American sages have been warning us
that a low English duty on imported grain would
not help the American farmer because wheat and
other English grains are grown on the European
continent at a cheaper rate than we can afford it,
even when the land costs us but one dollar and a
quarter per acre. *Labor* is so cheap there, and the
transportation to market is so much lower than from
the United States as to enable those farmers to under
sell us in the British market.

And we all know, that is all of us who are old
enough to recollect what took place nine years ago,
that wheat in large quantities was actually imported
from the Mediterranean. At that time it was
purchased for thirty-seven cents a bushel; a price
that will not repay the cost of production here,
and carrying to the seaboard, saying nothing about
the rent or use of the soil.

Mr. Peet has laid his political eggs and politically
died; but his system will continue, not for our
benefit, but for the benefit of the British poor. Bread
will be cheaper in England, but our market will not
be improved. The events of this very month show it.
The corn laws are repealed, and we have been
expecting this for a long time, sending out cargoes
and cargoes to England,—yet the price here is lower
than it has been for twenty years. Will free trade
in grain help the American farmer? A duty of
twenty-five cents on wheat, to check importation,
will aid the grower of wheat much more.

We still hope the Senate will not feel obliged to
forgo its own opinion and adopt that of the Secretary
from Mississippi. We hope the President has
not the power to purchase votes in the Senate. We
are fully persuaded that apart from executive
influence the new tariff cannot become a law. Public
sentiment is becoming stronger and stronger in favor
of the operation of the tariff of 1842. In New
England ten to one of our intelligent people are
opposed to a measure that would induce us to import
more than we can fairly pay for; while the new scheme
is based on a hope of increased importations of British
goods.

We know that many of our partisan papers have
been advocates of a change of policy, and have
complained of the unequal operation of the present
tariff. But for two years past they have not been
sustained by their old patrons. And we are pleased that
a number of them speak in milder terms of the
tariff of 1842 since they find what we may have to
swallow as a substitute. They have been with the loudest
acclamations.

DEATH OF CAPT. PAGE, U. S. ARMY. It is with
sincere regret (says the St. Louis Reporter of the
13th inst.) that we are called on to announce the
death of Capt. John Page, of the U. S. 4th Infantry,
lately wounded in Texas. He died yesterday morning,
at half-past three o'clock, on board the steamer
Missouri, bound for that port. His remains were
interred at Springfield, in the Roman Catholic cemetery,
on the 15th July, 1842. He was a Bishop of India; had been
received Cardinal in *proteo* on the 23rd December,
1839, and proclaimed on the 14th December 1840.

“Sir, if anything could have induced me to re-
decide on the part of the House prematurely
terminating the existence of the existing
tariff, it was the arrival of the Marquis of
Ormonde, Lord of the Admiralty, and the
Marquis of Clarendon; Board of Trade, Earl of
Clarendon; Board of Control, Sir John Hobhouse; Admir-
alty Secretary for Ireland, Mr Labouchere; Admir-
alty, Earl of Arundel.

Not of the Cabinet. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
Earl of Bessborough; Commander-in-Chief, Duke of
Wellington; Master General of Ordnance, Marquis of Anglesey.

The corn bill had passed the House of Lords, and
had become a law; the Peel Ministry had done
the same in the House of Commons on the Irish
coast bill, and had resigned; and a new Whig Cab-
inet had been formed, with Lord John Russell at its head.

The Hibernia arrived out on the 29th ult., twelve
days from Boston, with the news of the settlement
of the Oregon question. This was received with
general satisfaction, and the speeches in Parliament
and comments of the press show that war would
have been as unpalatable in England as in America.

THE SEAS AND THE CROPS. We have
little further to add to the gratifying report which
appeared on this subject in our last publication.

From all quarters of these Kingdoms, the ac-
counts are of a pleasing and satisfactory character.

Wheat promises to be early and abundant. Oats,
rye, and barley look well, and are equally encouraging,

the former having recovered from the effects of the late drought, by the copious
rains which have fallen during the last week or two.

As we mentioned in our last paper, there
is no further intelligence respecting the future
of the potato crop—partial failures are
to be expected, but the yield will be less than
was anticipated in that there is just reason
to expect, during the next season, a plentiful
supply of this most valuable and necessary es-
sential.

FRIDAY, July 17.

In SENATE. Mr. Benton, from the Military
Committee, reported a bill for the erection and
completion of defences on the coast of Florida.

The Treasury Note Bill was then taken up.

Mr. Evans said he should vote for this bill,

but if the tariff bill should pass, these notes
would never be paid, until many errors

were pointed out by the Committee of the treasury.

He pointed out many errors in the bill, and
stated that he might carry the war into Africa. He
spoke his hour again reducing the price of
printing and in defence of his own political
course.

Mr. Benten of Indiana next spoke, and had
some explanations with Mr. Davis as to their
former remarks upon the subject, and then ad-
vocated the reduction of the price of printing.

Mr. Douglass of Illinois next spoke, and justified
the course of his own party on the subject.

Mr. Graham of North Carolina advocated econ-
omy in the matter. The debate closed, and
amendments were considered.

SATURDAY, July 18.

In SENATE. Mr. Benten, from the Military
Commit

THE POETS' CORNER.

(For the Ploughman.)

MR. EDITOR.—Sir: I noticed in the last Ploughman a sketch in praise of the Hutchinson Family, and thinking them worthy of praise, I send you the following lines which were written by a young lady, after listening to their sweet voices at a concert held in Peterborough, N. H.

TO THE HUTCHINSONS.

Mountain minstrels, sweetest singers,
Softly float your warbled strains;—
Yet the sound around me lingers,
Yet the melody remains.

Did ye seek your inspiration,
Mid your native rock-bound hills?
Were the birds your free instructors?
Did ye learn of murmuring rills?

Oh, how soft, how sweet they floated,
Those deep, rich and bird-like tones!—
Now exulting—quietly changing,
Breathing sorrow's saddest moans.

Oh, ye make me think of angels,
Tuning harps in heaven above,
In those high and holy places,
Breathing harmony and love.

Thank the Father for his mercies,
For to you the boon is given
Richest blessings round to scatter,
Making earth seem more like heaven.

Oh, may life pass sweetly o'er you,
Like a cloudless summer day,—
Like the strain of your sweet music,
May it glide in peace away.

Dedham, N. H.

L. A. FISKE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A Way to be Happy.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

I have fire proof personal enjoyments—called em-
ployments.—RICHIE.

"Always busy and always singing at your work—you are the happiest man I know."—

This was said by the customer of an industrious hatter named Parker as he entered his shop.

"I should not call the world a very happy one if I am the happiest man it contains," replied the hatter, pausing in his work and turning his contented-looking face towards the individual who had addressed him. "I think I should gain something by an exchange with you."

"Why do you think so?"

"You have enough to live upon, and are not compelled to work early and late, as I am."

"I am not very sure that you would be the gainer. One thing is certain, I never sing at my work."

"Your work? What work have you to do?"

"Oh, I am always busy."

"Doing what?"

"Nothing; and I believe it is much harder work than making hats."

"I would be very willing to try my hand at that kind of work if I could afford it. There would be no danger of my getting tired or com-
plaining that I had too much to do."

"You may think so; but a few weeks experience would be enough to drive you back to your shop, glad to find something for your hands to do, and your mind to rest upon."

"If you have such a high opinion of labor, Mr. Steele, why don't you go to work?"

"It is not the desire for happiness a motive of things to do."

"That is certainly a very comfortable state of things to be in. I find a rainy day hard to get through."

"I don't think it would be if I were in your time." "Yes, I've old, you know 'the dog's day'."

"I do all read the newspapers—that is, two or three that I take," replied Parker; "but there is not enough in them for a whole day."

"Then there are plenty of books."

"Books and bound books—I can't get interested in them. They are two long; it would take me a week to get through even a moderate sized book. I would rather go back to the shop again. I understand making a hat, but as to books, I never did fancy them much."

"No doubt you would, and if you will take my advice you will let well alone. Enjoy your good fortune and be thankful for it. As for me I hope soon to see the day when I can retire from business and live easy the remainder of my life."

"If I believed as you, I would go into business at once," said the hatter. "You have the means, and might conduct any business you chose to commence, with ease and comfort."

"I have no fear about doing so, but I have lived an idle life so long that I am afraid I should soon get tired of business."

"No doubt you would, and if you will take my advice you will let well alone. Enjoy your good fortune and be thankful for it. As for me I hope soon to see the day when I can retire from business and live easy the remainder of my life."

This was in fact, the hatter's highest wish and he was working industriously with that end in view. He had already saved enough money to buy a couple of very good houses, the rent from which was to yield him \$1000 per annum. A house he could accommodate himself to give him a clear income of two thousand dollars. His intention was to quit business and live a "gentleman" all the rest of his days. He was in a very fair way of accomplishing all he desired in a few years, and he did accomplish it.

Up to the time of his retiring from business which he did at the age of forty-three, Parker had passed through his share of trial and affliction. One of his children had died, these events weighed down his spirits for a time, but no very long period had elapsed before he was again singing in his work—not, it is true, quite so gayly as before, but still with an expression of contentment. He had, likewise, his share of those minor crosses in life which fit the spirit, but the impression they made was soon effaced.

In the final act of giving up, he had felt a much greater reluctance than he had supposed would be the case, and very unexpectedly began to ask himself what he should do all the day after he had no longer a shop in which to employ himself. The feeling was but momentary. It was forced back by an idea of living at his ease; of being able to come and go as it suited his fancy; to have no care of business, nor any of its perplexities and anxieties; and this thought was delightful.

He was a state of affairs tending in no degree to increase the happiness of the retired tradesman. His wife met him at the supper table with knit brows, and tightly compressed lips. Not a word was passed during the meal.

After supper Mr. Parker looked around him for some means of passing the time. The newspaper was read through; it still rained heavily; there was no work to be had except at a pawn shop; and there he lay for half an hour, feeling as miserable as he had ever felt in his life. At nine o'clock he went to bed, and remained awake for half the night.

Much to his satisfaction, when he opened his eyes the next morning, the sun was shining into his window brightly. He would not be confined to the house so closely for another day.

A few weeks sufficed to exhaust all of Mr. Parker's time killing resources. The newspapers he complained, did not contain anything of interest now. Having retired on his money, he sat up for something of a gentleman, he also a little while, gave up the shop of his old fellow tradesman. He did not like to play at a pawnshop. That idea soon passed him, and there he lay for half an hour, feeling as miserable as he had ever felt in his life.

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